

Nurses - 1929

Alabama.

**TUSKEGEE INST. NURSES
PASS STATE EXAMS**

MONTGOMERY, Ala. July 17
—(ANP)—Seven of the young women graduates of the Nurse Training School of Tuskegee, who took the recent state nurses board examination here, passed with creditable showing. Their grades ranged from 71.75 to 92.50. Success in this examination permits them to practice their profession in the state of Alabama. The 7 young women are the Misses Lucinda G. Mack, Willie Mae Hill, Alluise S. Jaxon, Sara C. Howard, Estella L. Crosby, Orlean E. Hayes and Gertrude Nelson. They were trained in the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital at Tuskegee Institute of which Dr. E. H. Dibble is medical director and Miss Mary S. Booth and Miss Faulkner N. Robinson, superintendent and assistant superintendent, respectively.

Nurses-1929 Five Finish Training

Ga. Infirmary Class Will Receive Diplomas

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The nurse training department of Georgia Infirmary will hold its graduating exercises next Wednesday evening, June 19, at which time five young women, Louise Elizabeth Harris, Annie Mae Smothers, Atlanta Georgia Griffin, Claudia Permillia Baldwin and Ethel Magdaline Davis, will be awarded diplomas by Dr. Thos. J. Charlton. The exercises will be held at the Catholic auditorium, Gordon street, east, and will take place at 7:30 o'clock.

The class has adopted as its motto, "No Victory Without Labor," and as its class flowers, cream roses.

Its colors are green and gold. Following the exercises the annual dance will be held.

The program for the evening will be as follows:

Overture—Snappy Six Orchestra
Song, "Negro National Anthem"—by School

Invocation and Scripture—Rev. S. T. Redd, pastor, Butler Presbyterian church

Chorus, "O Sweet Mystery of Life,"—Class, 1929-30

Hospital history—Dr. Barrow
Vocal Solo, "Water Boy"—Robbie Robinson

Commencement Address—Dr. Broderick

Solo—Edward Robinson
Paper, Welfare of Nurses—Nurse Tolbert

Violin duet—Richard Grayson and Prof. Green

Address—Dr. Touchton
Solo, "Mighty Lak A Rose"—Al. M. Roberts

Oration—Benj. Goins

Pianoforte Solo—Miss Athol Sweet-
enburg

Address, Value of Technical Training—Prof. W. G. Dixon
Solo—Miss Mattie Smothers
Address to Nurses—Rev. S. T. Redd
Solo, "Carmine"—Mrs. Gordon
Presentation of Class Pins—Miss Burke, matron
Presentation of Diplomas—Dr. Charlton

Florence Nightengale Pledge—Mrs. Albright, surgical nurse
Class Song, "Done Paid My Vow To De Lord"—Class
Benediction—Rev. McGlohon

Master of Ceremonies—Rev. McGlohon

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES FACING LOSS OF JOBS

Dr. Bowdoin Says Legislature Must Supply Funds for Work to Continue.

Georgia's 26 public health nurses will have to cease activities on July 1 unless the state legislature should provide funds for carrying on the work, Dr. Joe P. Bowdoin, director of the division of child hygiene, state department of health, said here Saturday.

The Shepard Towner act, under which the state was getting approximately \$29,000 yearly from the federal government for that phase of state health work, was repealed last year, he said, and will become ineffective on June 30. Georgia has never provided more than \$5,000 yearly for the work, he said.

Dr. Bowdoin called the nurses to his office last week to discuss the situation. Nothing can be done, however, he said, without money.

The nurses are not to be confused with those maintained by individual counties, according to Dr. Bowdoin. The state nurses confine their activities to maternity and infancy cases, their work along those lines being largely of an educational nature. By June 15 every county in the state will have been visited by them.

Midwives Of Chatham Co. Get Licenses

The Midwives of Chatham County, this does not include midwives within city limits, held their annual exercises at the First African

Baptist church, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
A very enjoyable program was arranged, partly by the midwives themselves, which was done in an excellent manner.

The midwives are instructed in a course of midwifery under the regulations of the State Board of Health, as well as under our local Board of Health. This requires a course of nine lectures and demonstrations and is conducted monthly by Mrs. Dorothy Hahn Treacle, R. N., chief nurse of Chatham county, under direction of Dr. Daniel L. Seckinger, deputy district commissioner of Health. At the conclusion of the course an examination is held, as well as a physical examination, which includes vision test, teeth inspection, etc. When a midwife registers for classes with the local registrar and with the instructor a blood test is required at once.

The following program was carried out:

Opening prayer—Rev. A. J. Euel-
len, D. D.

Address—The Necessity of Prenatal Care—Dr. D. L. Seckinger, Deputy District Commissioner of Health

Address—The Humanitarian Side Of Life—Rev. S. B. McGlohon

Song—Class

Solo—Miss Mattie Lee Smalls

Reading—Ethel R. Thorpe

Duet—Midwives Anna Duncan and
Wilhelmina Johnson

The Duties of a Midwife—Midwife
Anna Duncan

Reading—Midwife Lula Kemp

Address—Midwife Mary Lou Irving

Presentation of Certificates—Mrs.
Dorothy H. Treacle and Nurse
Beatrice Madison.

Mrs. Cora Lee Smalls played accompaniments on the piano and other beautiful musical numbers. Refreshments were served by County Nurse Beatrice Madison and Louise V. Solomon.

The following midwives reported for perfect attendance during the year; Ida Collins Eliza Davis, M. Hall, Lucy King and Lula Kemp.

The following midwives had the record of perfect bag inspection for the entire year: Ida Collins, Delcie Hall, Lula Kemp, Anna Duncan,

Eliza Davis, Celia Hazel, Matilda DeLannsay, and Emma Westers.

The names appearing below are those who received their license to practice midwifery in Chatham county for a period of one year:

Eliza Davis Delcie Verdier, Anna Awkwright, Ida Martin, Melinda West, Christian Waldburg, Celia Hazel, Camilla Morel, Lula Kemp, Emma Western Lucy King, Jane Kaden, Ophelia Hunter, Mary Hall, Ida B. Collins, Rebecca Brown, Laura White, Rosa Steele, Anna Duncan, Sophia Davis, Susan Waring, Matilda DeLannsay and Laura Glover.

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5 TO RECEIVE DIPLOMAS FROM NURSES SCHOOL

The first commencement exercises of the Nurses Training School of the Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary will be held on May 29 in the auditorium of the Booker T. Washington Junior High School, McCulloh and ~~Washington~~ streets. *Baltimore Md.*

The Rev. Charles H. Wesley, of Howard University will deliver the commencement address.

Five nurses will receive diplomas. They are Misses Leola Marcella Demby, Mabel Juliette Vessells, Ada Christina Vessells, Cecelia Julia Cunningham and Mildred Valara Harding. Miss Bettie Jenkins is Superintendent of Nurses.

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BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL ACCEPTS 2 RACE NURSES

MISSSES HARRIS AND CAMPFIELD, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, TO BE ENTERED FOR NURSE TRAINING SEPT. 16, HOSPITAL TRUSTEES ACCEDE TO DEMAND OF COLORED COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL RIGHTS

Backed by the Colored Citizens Committee on hospital rights, which defeated the project for a segregated hospital last year. Dr. W. O. Taylor, Chairman and Dr. Wm. Worthy, sec., two Colored girls, not yet 20 years of age, high school graduates, will be admitted to nurse training in the Boston City Hospital with the September training group.

The news of this victory for equal tax-payers rights was telephoned to Dr. Wm. Worthy, of 23 Northampton Street, yesterday. Friday the Guardian was going to press, by Dr. Dowling, the superintendent and relayed to Editor Trotter of the Committee and Equals Rights League for publication.

Dr. Dowling said that the Board of Trustees, in their regular meeting then being held, had directed him to notify the hospital matron to make arrangements for the admission of the two girls, Miss Frances W. Harris of 100 Harrishof Street, Roxbury and Miss Lehlia Campfield of 61 Gorham Street, Cambridge, about whose applications Dr. Worthy had written the trustees.

Miss Harris is a graduate of the Roxbury High, and Miss Campfield of the Cambridge High and Latin.

Fight By Colored Committee

The outcome is the result of a persistent insistence by Dr. Worthy and Dr. Taylor that there should be a positive answer given in these applications made in March and April. Dr. Worthy, for the Committee, advised our girls in a public letter in the Guardian in January, to apply, and again in July, promising the Colored Committee against a segregated hospital and to back up all such applicants. In July he wrote Supt. Dowling, and then he and Dr. Taylor went to the hospital and saw acting supt. Manary, as Dr. Dowling was away. Dr. Worthy wrote again in August, twice, and on the 24th was called into conference by three of the trustees. It was hinted that the race issue caused the delay in replying to the girls. They found Dr. Worthy adamant against any concession to prejudice and that the Committee would insist on rights.

August 31st a portion of the Colored Committee met and framed a demand for an immediate public hearing. Sept. 4, a letter came from Dr. Dowling that seemed promising at this full meeting of the trustees.

Organization based on principle and

pursuing equality without compromise has thus made a beginning on success as to public hospitals here. Now let all of us as a race sincerely follow up this beginning with unity and without compromise or substitution.

BOSTON HOSPITAL OPENS ITS DOORS TO NEGRO NURSES

Officials Glad To Increase Opportunity Of Race

FIRST TO ENTER

Action Is Second Important Gain Within Year

Boston, Mass.—Miss Frances Harris of Roxbury and Miss Letitia Sampfield of Cambridge will enter the September nursing class at the Boston City Hospital, following the acceptance of their applications by the trustees a few days ago.

This is the first time in the history of the hospital, according to officials, that young colored women have been admitted to the nursing classes, due, according to Dr. J. Dowling, superintendent of the hospital, to the fact that none had applied previously whose qualifications met the requirements of the board.

The young women now entering, he stated, are high school graduates and well qualified.

"The trustees of the Boston City Hospital have taken the initiative in the matter of reorganizing the right of Negro women to train as nurses," Chairman Joseph P. Manning of the board of trustees said in an interview.

"The decision of the board in accepting the applications of the two young women was unanimous. As citizens they have a perfect right to enter the nursing service and I am glad to say that our institution is one of the first to recognize that right."

This action of the Boston hospital marks the second important gain made by the colored nursing profession during the recent months. The Rosenwald, Rockefeller, and other funds are

Massachusetts.

emphasizing the importance of training young Negro women for public health nursing by giving scholarships for post-graduate work.

During a session of the National Association of Colored Nurses in New York during the summer announcement was made that Lincoln Hospital, New York, cooperating with an internationally known fund, is offering post-graduate work to nurses of any school who can meet the requirements for affiliation at Columbia University. An entire floor has been reserved at the hospital for those desirous of taking this training. They will get theory at Columbia and practice at Lincoln Hospital.

Executives of the National Health Circle for Colored People, with headquarters in New York, and the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses are about to undertake a country-wide survey of the nursing situation within the group. Registered nurses of the race have not been inclined to come South, reports say, chiefly because of low public health service salaries below the Mason-Dixon line. Statistics and information gathered in the survey are expected to aid formulation of plans to effect more equal distribution of Negro trained nurses throughout the country.

There are said to be more than 2,000 Negro graduate nurses in the country. 400 of them are doing public health work. Although differences of opinion exist as to the exact number, the American Nurses' Association lists 39 schools for nurses which are accredited.

History and progress of Negro nurses are told in "Pathfinders," a book by Mrs. Adah B. Thoms, of New York. The first Negro graduate nurse was Mary E. Mahoney, who was graduated from the New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, in 1879. She died in 1923. The first colored woman to receive public health work training was Mrs. Frances Elliott Davis in 1917.

Win Fight to Get Nurses in Hospital

Boston, Mass., Sept. 13.—Dr. Walter O. Taylor, chairman, and Dr. William Worthy, secretary of the citizens' committee on hospital rights, was notified Friday by Dr. Oscar Dowling, superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, that the board of trustees in their regular meeting then being held had directed him to notify the hospital matron to make arrangements for the admission of two girls, not yet 20 years old, selected, are Miss Frances W. Harris of 100 Harrishof St., Roxbury, and Miss Lehlia Campfield of 61 Gorham St., Cambridge. Dr. Worthy had written the board of trustees of the hospital about the applications of the girls.

Miss Harris is a graduate of the Roxbury high and Miss Campfield of the Cambridge High and Latin. The citizens committee was organized last year when every effort was made by Dr. C. A. Garland to purchase the old Beth Israel hospital, which was to be used, so the committee said, as a segregated institution. The com-

mittee won in its fight, and began a hard and what was considered a losing fight to have our girls admitted to the Boston City hospital as student nurses.

William Munroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian and secretary of the Equal Rights league, led the fight against a segregated hospital.

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Missouri

22 Girls Enter Nurse School at Hospital No 2

Twenty-two girls from several states recently began their nurse training courses at General Hospital No. 2. All of them have finished high school and several have had some college training. There are now sixty student nurses in training.

The newcomers are:

Therbell Jones, Kansas City, Mo.; Ruby Gill, Beaumont, Tex.; Emma West, Emporia, Kas.; Bernice Young, Eagle Lake, Tex.; Mattie Phillips, St. Louis, Mo.; Marguerite Tyer, Little Rock, Ark.; Romanus Greyson, Dayton, O.; Lovetta Whitlock, Webster Groves, Mo.; Verne Lee Triplett, St. Louis, Ill.; Doris Alice Henry, Austin, Tex.; Lucille McCaw, Omaha, Nebr.; Katherine Williams, Columbia, Mo.; Armathea McGrue, Dallas, Tex.; Nathalee Wygoff, Houston, Tex.; Laurabelle Scott, Palestine, Tex.; Gertrude Powell, St. Louis, Mo.; Clairetta Russell, Kansas City, Mo.; Virginia Mackay, Des Moines; Nola L. Moore, Emporia, Kas.; Ursula Johnson, Lake Charles, La.; Sarah Croom, St. Louis; Elsie Jamison, Dayton, O.

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Mayor Walker Welcomes National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses Now In Convention Here

Tells Large Audience of Visitors and Citizens His Administration Knows No Discrimination of Creed, Color—Addition To Armory

More than two hundred graduate nurses and delegates are in attendance at the twenty-second annual convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, which opened Monday August 19, and continues through Friday. The headquarters for the convention are located in the 137th street Y. W. C. A.

This group of intellectual women represent almost every prominent hospital and nurse training school in the country. Among delegates are: Carrie E. Bullock, R. N., president, Charlotte E. May, R. N., superintendent of nurses at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Alice Gentry, R. N., of City Hospital, No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.; Lula G. Warlick, R. N., superintendent of nurses, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia; and Ada Thoms, former superintendent of nurses at Lincoln Hospital, this city.

Welcomed By Mayor.

These delegates were officially welcomed to the city by His Honor, Mayor James J. Walker, in a public meeting at St. Mark's M. E. Church, the Rev. John W. Robinson, pastor, on Tuesday evening. In extending the welcome of the city the mayor paid a tribute to the local colored nurses when he said next few years.

That a very good record has been made by colored nurses of this district and cited the work being done at Harlem and Lincoln Hospitals. He also urged the audience to take every advantage of the opportunities afforded by this city.

The mayor was introduced by Alderman Fred R. Moore, who so brought greetings on behalf of citizens of Harlem. Other speakers

Ignorance, superstition and fatalism kill more Negroes annually than tuberculosis, Miss Belle Davis, executive secretary of the National Health Circle for Colored People. Urging more training schools for

National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses

colored nurses in the South as a means of overcoming indifference to health, Miss Davis said to the finest thing the white race could do would be to help educate the Negro the same as whites along health lines.

"It makes no difference how far apart the white and dark races are, disease germs travel from group to group and as long as health conditions are bad among the Negroes the white race must also suffer," she said.

Another outstanding feature of the convention was the public health luncheon on Wednesday at which time Miss Lillian D. Wald, founder and head of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service was the principal speaker. Miss Wald spoke from the subject, "Adapting the Negro Nurse to a Public Health Program."

First Visiting Nurse.

Miss Wald told of the work being done by her organization. Miss Elizabeth Tyler was the first visiting colored nurse employed by this organization. From 1906, when Miss Tyler began her work, this staff, working in the colored centers of population, have increased so that Miss Marion J. Pettiford, R. N., is required to supervise their work.

Other speakers at the luncheon were Dr. Peyton F. Anderson of the Harlem Committee, New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the U. S. Public Health Service and Amelia E. Grant, R. N., of the Bureau of Nursing, Department of Health, New York City.

Wednesday afternoon the delegates were visitors at the Dunbar Garden Apartments and later inspected the Medical Centre, 168th street and Broadway, after which they returned to Maxwell Hall where they were guests of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School.

Thursday the election of officers was held, followed by a reception under auspices of the lay committee of the local association, Mrs. Ruth Brown Price, chairman. The reception was held at the Unique Colony Circle, 254 West 135th street.

The convention closed Friday with a public reception at the Renaissance Casino.

In his address welcoming the National Nurses Convention to New York City, Mayor Walker declared that his administration knows no discrimination of race, color or creed and promised that this policy would be continued. Nor have I ever, in private or in public, referred to any group of citizens by a racial designation."

Referring to conditions in Harlem, he said that the colored people should stop worrying about discrimination and get control of the community's business enterprises.

With reference to what the present administration had done for the community, the Mayor told of an appropriation of \$1,700,000 for Harlem Hospital, which had been made through the efforts of Alderman Fred R. Moore.

The Mayor told of attending the golden wedding anniversary of Alderman and Mrs. Fred R. Moore, held at the 369th armory, saying it was his first visit to the armory and that when Alderman Moore took him on an inspection tour of the building he discovered its inadequacy for the soldiers use; that the soldiers had to don their uniforms in the basement, in the midst of furnaces, steam and gas pipes, and near to the toilets and lavatories. As a result, the city has made a belated golden wedding present to Alderman Moore of \$2,000,000 for the building of an administration building which will mark the completion of the armory, making it one of the finest and most modern in the country, with every convenience for the boys of the 369th Regiment.

"And the Mayor of the City of New York is telling you this," he concluded.

"My opponents," said the Mayor, "may brag of what they have done or will do for the colored people. If they ask 'what is Walker doing?' I reply 'nothing. Whatever I'm doing is for the benefit of all races alike.'"

Graduate Nurse Association Adopts Constructive Program as Session Ends

Miss Belle Davis Elected Executive Secretary;
Former Corresponding Secretary
Chosen President

Closing its five-day session Friday, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses laid the groundwork for a permanent national office when Miss Belle Davis was elected executive secretary of the organization and Miss Hallie Q. Avery of Memphis, the former corresponding secretary, was chosen president.

The position of executive secretary, which carries with it a salary, was created as a part of the association's program of expansion. Miss Davis, who heads the National Health Circle for Colored People, will have 370 Seventh Avenue as her headquarters.

The new president succeeds Miss Carrie E. Bullock, R. N., of Chicago, 138th street and Seventh avenue. The who served for three years. The as-theme of the luncheon-meeting was association elected as first and second "Adapting the Negro Nurse to a Public Health Program," and Miss Pettiford presided.

R. N., of Tuskegee, respectively. Miss "The Negro nurse's view is the same as that of any other nurse," is the point made clear by Miss Lillian Alleah King, Norfolk, Va., financial secretary, was also chosen to serve another term.

The new corresponding and recording secretaries are Mrs. Daisy Dickerson, R. N., Chicago, and Miss Eva Waters, R. N., St. Louis, respectively.

Plans were laid also for a survey of Negro nurses throughout the country. The data will include types of service, qualifications, average pay and sections in which demands are most urgent. The association's placement service will make use of much of this information in extending its field.

The nurses of the survey committee are as follows: Mrs. Keaton, chairman; Jane Tanner, Philadelphia; T. C. Brown, Kansas City; Amelia Gears, Veterans 91, Tuskegee; Ellen Wood Carter, New Orleans; Miss Bullock, Chicago; Miss Marion J. Pettiford, supervisor of the Harlem branch of the Henry Street Nursing Service.

The executive secretary and a committee have been empowered to consult with the local associations in Mississippi, North Carolina and Georgia to determine where the twenty-third annual convention will be held next August.

Public Health Meeting

The Local Graduate Nurses' Association was hostess to 280 guests at a public health luncheon, in honor of the delegates and friends of the na-

public health, but especially the latter—will do much to lower the present mortality rate and morbidity among Negroes."

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the National Public Health Service in Washington said that the problem of the public health nurse is to sell public health, but this problem is increased by lack of appropriations. He believes that a nurse is expected "to go to all corners of the earth" and do good, and in light of this challenge it is the public's duty to play up dramatically the value of the public health nurse.

Urges Federal Health Group

Although he was not officially one of the luncheon-meeting speakers, Congressman Oscar DePriest took advantage of the chairman's request that he "say a few words." He admitted the national need of health and education, and conceded that some of the appropriation used for the Eighteenth Amendment should go to found Government departments of health. He advocates that a certificate of good health be given all persons who handle foodstuffs. Loyalty and consideration from the Government are what Negroes want, he said in conclusion.

Miss Mary McManus, a member of the City Department of Health, also spoke. Among the special luncheon guests present were Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, commissioner of health; Alderman Fred R. Moore; Attorney Hubert T. Delany, Republican designee for the Twenty-first Congressional district; Dr. Alonzo deG Smith, children's specialist; Mrs. Adah B. Thoms, director of the local Nurses' Registry; Charles S. Johnson, director of research at Fisk University; the Rev. Father Lambert, who pronounced the benediction.

Mrs. Charlotte Wallace Murray, soprano, accompanied at the piano by Miss Andrades Lindsay, sang "Charity," by Richard Hartman. The nurses, numbering 273 delegates from out-of-town and 137 from the local branch of the Visiting Nurse Service. Further, she stressed the fact that the Negro population responds exactly to nursing care as the other races, the maternal mortality rate being the same.

Formal Reception

A formal reception was given for the nurses and their friends at the Renaissance Casino on Friday night from 10 to 2 o'clock. To the boxes were hung banners from the various nurses' organizations.

Dr. P. F. Anderson Speaks

Dr. Peyton F. Anderson, who spoke next, represented the Harlem Committee of the Tuberculosis and Health Association. He said in part that the Negro nurse is adaptable; frequently, it is the patient who needs to become adapted to a public health program.

"Negroes do not understand the seriousness of disease from the start," said Dr. Anderson as he attributed the high "T. B." rate among Negroes to economic reasons. "Twenty dollars a week is not enough to combat this disease, which is not racially inherent. Education by the two types of nurses—visiting and

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Negro Nurses Told They Must Educate Race

**Best Fitted to Disseminate
Health Knowledge, Dr.
Anderson Tells Session
DePriest Urges U.S. Boards
Would Divert Dry Funds to
Establishing Cabinet Posts**

"The task before us is to spread of public health information not only among the Negroes of New York City but among the 22,000,000 Negroes of the entire United States," Dr. Payton F. Anderson, of the Harlem Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, told the guests of the twenty-second annual convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses at luncheon yesterday. The luncheon was held under the auspices of the Public Health Association in the Renaissance Ballroom, at 138th Street and Seventh Avenue.

"We need more public health nurses and Negro nurses of all sorts," said Dr. Anderson, "and more can be done for Negroes by Negroes in the way of public health education than for or by any other race of people in the world. Tuberculosis is higher among Negroes than any other race group, but there is nothing racially inherent in Negroes to cultivate this disease. It is owing to economic reasons, and education by public health nurses can do much to cut the mortality rate and morbidity among Negroes if they will only get them to understand the seriousness of incipient diseases. Negroes in general do not understand that many minor illnesses, if unchecked, may prove highly dangerous, and even fatal."

Federal Health Group Urged

Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative from Chicago, also spoke. He advocated the establishment of Federal departments of health and education. "If we should take some of the millions of dollars now spent upon the costly and futile experiment of national prohibition and found government departments of health and education with Cabinet posts, health in this country might be enormously bettered. Economic conditions are the background of all the suffering and ignorance among the Negroes of America, and before health and physical wellbeing can become universal these conditions must be rectified."

"I advocate a law requiring all those who handle foodstuffs in this country to have a certificate of good health," said Mr. De Priest. "We do not want those afflicted with venereal and tuber-

cular diseases handling the food we eat. "The American Negro, from the time of Crispus Attucks to the present day, has given the American government his loyalty, and in return all we want is the loyalty and consideration of the government. No race has risen from such depths as the Negroes, and we are still striving for betterment," he concluded.

Inspect Medical Center

Other speakers included Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service; Miss Mary MacManus, of the Bureau of Nursing of the New York City Department of Health, and Roscoe C. Brown, of Washington. Miss Marion J. Pettiford, of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, presided. Guests at the luncheon included Miss Ada Thomas, former head of the Lincoln Hospital of New York City; Dr. Alonzo D. Smith, Alderman Fred F. Moore, Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner, and Miss Belle Davis, president of the National Colored Health Circle. After luncheon the guests of the Colored Nurses' Association inspected the Presbyterian Hospital at the Medical Center. The third day of the convention, today, will open with an executive committee meeting at the Y. W. C. A. in Harlem and will include a session on mental hygiene and a discussion of the problems of the private duty nurse.

Negro Nurses Say They Need Better Training

**South Also Should Pay Better Salaries, Speakers Tell
300 at Convention Here**

**See Two Races Affected
Improper Health Conditions
in One Affects the Other**

Ignorance, superstition and fatalism kill more Negroes annually than tuberculosis. Miss Belle Davis, executive secretary of the National Health Circle for Colored People, told the convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses yesterday at its twenty-second annual meeting at the Young Women's Christian Association, 179 West 137th Street.

Urging more training schools for colored nurses in the South as a means of overcoming indifference to health, Miss Davis said the first thing the white race could do would be to help educate the Negro the same as whites along health lines.

Would Benefit Whites and Negroes

"It makes no difference how far apart the white and dark races are, disease germs travel from group to group and as long as health conditions are bad among the Negroes, the white race must

also suffer," she said.

The Southern states, recently the battlefield of educational differences, came in for their share of discussion when speakers pointed out the low salaries and lack of opportunities given to Negro nurses there. The average salary there is only one-third of the salaries of white nurses, Miss Davis said.

Three hundred graduate nurses from all sections of the country are attending the convention, held under auspices of the local association, of which Mrs. Mabel Doyle Keaton is president. The program will continue through Friday. This afternoon the nurses will be taken through the Medical Center, Broadway and 168th Street.

Lack of Interest Causes Neglect

"The consensus among health authorities of the South is that Negro nurses do not need much to live on and, therefore, do not need as large salaries," Miss Davis said. "As a matter of fact, the Negro nurse could live on a higher level if she had the money. There is very little chance for a Negro nurse to save for advanced graduate work when the average salary is only \$60 a month."

"The neglect of health in the South is not so much unfairness and prejudice of the white towards the Negro as it is a complete lack of interest," she continued. "This condition exists not only among the Negroes, but among the whites as well. The climate, of course, has something to do with it. The people there have never been taught the fundamental rules of health."

Negro nurses must take their training in the North because not one Negro college in the South gives nursing education, Miss Davis said. This means that financial aid must be given and the need for scholarships is great.

Miss Davis praised the work of Julius Rosenwald, whose financial assistance has provided for many scholarships, and in this connection she pointed out that only one Negro nurse in the country has a B. S. degree.

Other Speakers Heard

Other talks were made by Myrtle M. Patten, of Maryland; Miss Ager Boozer, Fort Valley, Ga.; E. Porter Phillips, Speedwell Unit; Lulu G. Warwick, superintendent nurse, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia; Charlotte E. May, Freedman's Hospital, Howard University; Alice Gentry, St. Louis; Gertrude Nicholas, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia; Hulda Little, Meharry University, and G. Estella Massey, Kansas City.

In the official opening address before the convention last night at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Edgecombe Avenue and 137th Street, Miss Carrie E. Bullock, of the Chicago Visiting Nurses Association, urged health education as the remedy for the high death rate of Negroes.

Mayor Welcomes Group

"The healthier we all are, the safer we are," she said. "Every group must help in raising the general health standards of its community. The need for rural health education in the South is very great. Down there Negroes are not allowed to enter many of the large hospitals for training and this accounts for many of the make-shift training schools which must, necessarily, have low standards. However, we have indications that schools will be opened up in the South within the next few

years."

Welcoming addresses were given by Mayor Walker for the city; Alderman Fred R. Moore, for Harlem citizens; Dr. May E. Chinn, for the North Harlem Medical Society, and Jean Ready, for the Local Nurses Association. A luncheon today in the Renaissance Ballroom, Seventh Avenue and 138th Street, will be addressed by Lillian D. Wald, of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service.

Graduate Nurses Ass'n to Convene

**Mayor Walker to Welcome
300 Delegates at Public Meeting**

More than 300 delegates are expected here by Monday to attend the twenty-second annual convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, which will be in session from Aug. 19 through 23. Carrie E. Bullock, R. N., national president, will open the convention with a broadcast over Station WNYC at 11 o'clock. Registration from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 at the West 137th street branch of the N. W. C. A. will be followed by an executive board meeting at 8:30.

The schedule for Tuesday follows: The 11 to 12:30 session will be presided over by Miss Bullock. The speakers are to be Belle Davis, executive secretary of the National Health Circle, "The Need for Scholarship Funds"; Myrtle M. Patten, county nurse in Maryland; Ager Boozer, school nurse, Fort Valley, Ga., and E. Porter Phillips, Harlem Speedwell Unit, "The Scholarship Nurse Tells Her Story."

Lulu G. Warlick, superintendent of nurses, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, will preside over the 4 o'clock session. Charlotte E. May, superintendent of nurses at Freedman's Hospital in Washington, will speak on "Supervision of Nurses"; Alice Gentry of City Hospital No. 2, St. Louis, "Charting"; Gertrude Nicholas, assistant superintendent of Nurses at Mercy Hospital, "Extra-curricula Activities"; Hulda Little, superintendent of nurses at Hubbard Hospital, Meharry Medical College, "General Planning in Hospitals"; G. Estella Massey, school nurse, Kansas City, "Stimulating Interest Among Students in Curriculum Activities."

The Freedman's Nurses' Club of New York, of which Maud Warfield is president, will serve tea from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Mayor James J. Walker is to deliver the welcome address at the public meeting at 8 o'clock at St. Mark's M. E. Church, 137th street and Edge-

combe avenue. Mabel Doyle Keaton will preside and the others scheduled to speak are Alderman Fred R. Moore, Dr. May E. Chinn, Jean Ready and Miss Bullock.

The Need for Colored Nurses.

Yesterday the twenty-second annual convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses came to a close. Their work deserves the highest commendation, for they have had to contend with and still encounter obstacles met by all pioneers. Yet they have already achieved tangible benefits for their people, and their raising of general standards cannot be measured.

They have helped to reduce the negro death rate, which is still considerably higher than that for the total population of the United States. Especially in lowering the infant death rate the work has been valuable. They have taken part in public health programs and in the work of visiting nurse associations, and they have ambitious plans to increase their numbers in these fields. Tuberculosis, pneumonia and diseases indicating unfavorable sanitary conditions and low economic status are much more prevalent among the colored than the white population. The colored nurses visit in the homes and spread knowledge about the prevention and cure of these diseases.

At the Harlem Centre of the Henry Street Settlement Nursing Service a staff of twenty-two colored nurses is on duty. Students and members of the staff are enthusiastic as they survey the progress made in the past five years. A number of the group have gone to other States to teach public health. It is hoped that funds may be supplied to fill up the ranks from the recent graduating class.

NEW YORK HERALD

Negro Nurses Told They Must Educate Race

**Best Fitted to Disseminate
Health Knowledge, Dr.
Anderson Tells Session**

DePriest Urges U.S. Boards

Would Divert Dry Funds to Establishing Cabinet Posts

"The task before us is to spread public health information not only among the Negroes of New York City but among the 12,000,000 Negroes of the entire United States," Dr. Payton F. Anderson, of the Harlem Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, told the guests of the twenty-second annual convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses at luncheon yesterday. The luncheon was held under the auspices of the Public Health Association in the Renaissance Ballroom, at 138th Street and Seventh Avenue.

"We need more public health nurses and Negro nurses of all sorts," said Dr. Anderson, "and more can be done for Negroes by Negroes in the way of public health education than for or by any other race of people in the world. Tuberculosis is higher among Negroes than any other race group, but there is nothing racially inherent in Negroes to cultivate this disease. It is owing to economic reasons, and education by public health nurses can do much to cut the mortality rate and morbidity among Negroes if they will only get them to understand the seriousness of incipient diseases. Negroes in general do not understand that many minor illnesses, if unchecked, may prove highly dangerous, and even fatal."

Federal Health Group Urged

Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative from Chicago, also spoke. He advocated the establishment of Federal departments of health and education. "If we should take some of the millions of dollars now spent upon the costly and futile experiment of national prohibition and found government departments of health and education with Cabinet posts, health in this country might be enormously bettered. Economic conditions are the background of all the suffering and ignorance among the Negroes of America, and before health and physical wellbeing can become universal these conditions must be rectified."

"I advocate a law requiring all those who handle foodstuffs in this country to have a certificate of good health," said Mr. De Priest. "We do not want those afflicted with venereal and tubercular diseases handling the food we eat."

"The American Negro, from the time of Crispus Attucks to the present day, has given the American government his loyalty, and in return all we want is the loyalty and consideration of the government. No race has risen from such depths as the Negroes, and we are still striving for betterment," he concluded.

Inspect Medical Center

Other speakers included Miss Lillian D. Wald, of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service; Miss Mary MacManus, of the Bureau of Nursing of the New York City Department of Health, and Roscoe C. Brown, of Washington. Miss Marion J. Pettiford, of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, presided. Guests at the luncheon included Miss Ada Thomas, former head of the Lincoln Hospital of New York City; Dr. Alonzo Smith, Alderman Fred F. Moore, Dr.

Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner, and Miss Belle Davis, president of the National Colored Health Circle. After luncheon the guests of the Colored Nurses' Association inspected the Presbyterian Hospital at the Medical Center. The third day of the convention, today, will open with an executive committee meeting at the Y. W. C. A. in Harlem and will include a session on mental hygiene and a discussion of the problems of the private duty nurse.

NEW YORK EVE POST

AUG 23 1929

WORK OF COLORED NURSES

The annual convention of the National Association of Colored Nurses, meeting here, calls attention to a greatly needed service. The total number of colored graduate nurses in this country is about 365. This is not the full number of those who have been trained, since some of them have gone into other countries as teachers of public health.

Henry Street Settlement has been especially active in assisting in this training. The present colored staff of the settlement consists of twenty nurses and two supervisors. The field of work for these nurses is indicated by the single fact that while the death rate for the United States as a whole is about twelve, for the negroes it is about nineteen. The death rate for infants shows an even wider divergence, that for the entire country being about seventy for every thousand live births and among the negroes about one hundred and eighteen.

An extension of this service would lift the level of life and health among our colored families.

MISS WALD HAILS WORK OF NEGRO NURSES

Henry Street Leader Urges the Uniting of All Races in War on Disease.

Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service spoke yesterday before 300 graduate nurses from all sections of the country, who are attending the twenty-second annual meeting of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. She stressed the need for all nations and peoples to join in common war upon disease and upon unsanitary conditions which cause it. Her address was given at a luncheon at the Renaissance Casino, Seventh Avenue and 138th Street.

"To the colored graduate nurses a great deal of credit is due for the vast improvement in the sanitary conditions among colored people

within recent years," she declared. "We must thank them for the great decrease in the mortality rate, which in some places is now about the same as for the white people."

"The colored nurse is entering a virgin field of work and her opportunities for good service are tremendous. The results of her sister nurses so far should encourage her to make even greater strides forward."

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 8 1929

Negro Nurses Balk

At Work in South

Survey Soon to Be Made

of Situation in the Country

By Lester A. Walton

IN THE country-wide survey soon to be made of the nursing situation within the group, local Negro registered nurses will take an active and prominent part.

This important work will be conducted by Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary of the National Health Circle for Colored People, with headquarters at No. 370 Seventh Avenue, in conjunction with the Executive Committee of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, whose Chairman is Mrs. Mabel Doyle Keaton, Executive Secretary of the Harlem Tuberculosis and Health Committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

At the annual convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses recently held in Harlem, speakers stated there were too many trained nurses in such large urban centers as New York and Chicago, and not enough in the rural districts of the South, where hundreds are needed in the public health service.

Are Not Inclined To Go South

Registered nurses of the race have not been inclined to go South in large numbers, despite the opportunities and demands for them. The survey is to furnish facts and figures as to the employed and unemployed, reasons for unemployment, what graduates are doing, if satisfied, and what they hope to do.

It is expected that this and additional statistics will be most helpful in the formulation of future plans to bring about a more equitable distribution of Negro trained nurses throughout the country. Small salaries are said to be one reason there are so few colored women in public health service below Mason and Dixon's line.

The Rosenwald, Rockefeller and other funds are emphasizing the importance of training young Negro women for public health nursing by giving scholarships for post graduate work. During a session of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses announcement was made that Lincoln Hospital, co-operating with an internationally known fund, is offering post graduate work to nurses of any school who can meet the requirements for affiliation at Columbia University. An entire floor has been reserved at the hospital for those desirous of taking this training. They will get their theory at Columbia and practice at Lincoln.

Participation in the directing of the survey is said to be one of the biggest things in which the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses has been associated. The newly elected officers of the organization are:

Miss Hallie Q. Avery, Memphis, President; Mrs. Mabel Doyle Keaton, New York, First Vice President; Miss May Booth, Tuskegee Institute, Second Vice President; Miss Petra Pinn, Greenville, S. C., Treasurer; Mrs. Daisy Dickens, Chicago, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Alleah King, Norfolk, Financial Secretary; Miss Ethel Waters, St. Louis, Recording Secretary.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Mabel Doyle Keaton, Chairman; Miss Jane Turner, Philadelphia; Miss Amelia Gears, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; Mrs. T. C. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Carrie E. Bullock, Chicago; Mrs. Ellen Woods Carter, New Orleans, and Miss Marion J. Pettiford, New York.

There are said to be more than 2,000 Negro graduate nurses in the United States. A goodly number are members of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. The majority are in the public health service, as the salary, especially in the North, is more attractive and the hours are usually from 8.30 to 5. Some are employed as visiting nurses, while others do private duty. There are 287 Negro trained nurses in New York, some of whom hold unique positions.

In 1924, when a census of public health nursing was made, nearly 400 colored women were doing public health work in the United States. The number has materially increased within five years.

Differences of opinion exist as to the number of Negro training schools for nurses accredited by the State Board of Nurses. The list, as furnished by the American Nurses' Association, is as follows.

Tuggle Institute, Birmingham; Fraternal and Hale Hospitals, Montgomery; Burwell Infirmary, Selma; John A. Andrews Hospital, Tuskegee Institute; Great Southern Fraternal, Royal Circle and United Friends Hospitals, Little Rock; Freedmen's Hospital, Washington; Brewster Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.; Grady Hospital, Atlanta; University Hospital-Lemar wing, Augusta; Charity Hospital and Georgia Infirmary, Savannah; John D. Archbold Training School for Colored Nurses, Thomasville, Ga.; Provident Hospital, Chicago; Douglas Hospital, Kansas City, Kan.; Red Cross Hospital, Louisville; Flint Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans; Provident Hospital, Baltimore; Dunbar Memorial Hospital, Detroit; Kansas City General Hospital (colored division) and Wheatley Provident Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis City Hospital No. 2, St. Louis; Lincoln and Harlem Hospitals, New York; Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte; Lincoln Hospital, Durham; St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh; Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia; Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Charleston, S. C.; Waverly Fraternal Hospital, Columbia; Jane Terrell Baptist Hospital, Memphis; Hubbard Hospital, Memphis; Fort Worth Negro Hospital, Fort Worth; Prairie View Hospital, Prairie View; Piedmont Sanatorium, Burkeville, Va.; Dixie-Hampton Training School for Nurses, Hampton; St. Phillips Hospital, Richmond, and Burrell Memorial Hospital, Roanoke.

Writes Book on Negro Graduate Nurse

"Pathfinders," is the title of a book just from the press written by Mrs. Adah B. Thoms, for eighteen years Assistant Superintendent of Nurses at Lincoln Hospital and Superintendent of Nurses during the World War. She was for seven years President of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, being one of its founders. Mrs. Thoms tells of the history and progress of the Negro graduate nurse, and her book is crowded with many interesting bits of information.

We learn from "Pathfinders" that the Provident Hospital, Chicago, was organized in 1891 by Dr. Daniel H. Williams and was the first under Negro management; two graduate nurses of the institution have become practicing physicians—Dr. Emma A. Reynolds of New Orleans, and Dr. Isabelle B. Garnett, founder of Evanston Sanitarium, Evanston, Ill.; the first colored nurse to be employed by the Charity Organization Society of New York was Mrs. Jessie Fleet Scales of Corona, L. I.; Miss Lillian Wald's and associate founders of the Henry Street Settlement, New York first employee was Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler in 1906 as a nurse in the San Juan Hill District; during the World War the following colored nurses served at Camp Sherman, Ill., under Mrs. Mary E. Roberts, Editor of the American Journal of Nurses: Miss Alleen Cole, Miss Susan Boulding, Miss Lillian Spears, Miss Jeanette Minnis, Miss Sophia Hill, Miss Marion Brown, Miss Jeanette West, Miss Clara Rollins and Miss Lillian Ball. Seven were graduated from Freedmen's Hospital.

That Mrs. Genevieve McKinney is the first colored Supervisor of Nurses in the Health Department of New York City, with a force of fifteen white and two colored nurses; Miss Marion J. Pettiford, Superintendent of the North Harlem Centre of the Henry Street Nursing Service, has the largest centre with twenty-seven colored nurses; Miss Edith Carter is senior nurse of the Henry Street Nursing Service staff

The first Negro graduate nurse was Miss Mary E. Mahoney, who was graduated from the New England Hospital in 1878. She retired in 1912 and died in 1917. Miss Jeannette May, employed in the Detroit Health Department, has a degree of Bachelor of Science. The first colored woman to receive training in public health work was Mrs. Francis Elliott Davis in 1917.

Nurses-1924

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Wednesday, January 16, 1925

NURSES TO MEET.

The negro branch of the co-operative nursing association will hold its annual meeting at the Negro high school on Alexander street on January 22 of this month.

North Carolina.

Nurses - 1929
BROOKLYN CITIZEN

JAN 18 1929

It is hoped that a permanent midwives' school will be the outcome of the institutes for colored midwives held during the summers of 1927 and 1928 at the Voorhees School for Negroes in Denmark, S. C. The institute for 1927 was held only during July, but the 1928 institute held sessions during June, July and August, teaching three groups of thirty midwives each. It was conducted by the maternity and infancy nurses with a local physician and a graduate colored nurse in charge. Since 1925 the maternity and infancy nurses have conducted a prenatal clinic for mothers at the hospital connected with the Voorhees School.

**MRS. RHODES IN-
VALUABLE IN HOS-
PITAL WORK**

**Six Physicians Now on Good
Samaritan Staff**

Mrs. Lillian J. Rhodes for the past years has visited every State and National Hospital and Nurses Association, thereby keeping abreast with all improved conditions, which makes her invaluable with any hospital. She will sacrifice her life for the Good Samaritan Hospital welfare. The National Medical and Hospital Association met in Newark, N. J., on Monday, August 26th, 1929, of which Dr. H. M. Green of Knoxville, Tenn., is president. The purpose of the Association is to improve and classify all colored hospitals throughout the United States of America, and to rate hospitals according to their standing.

Mrs. Rhodes at that meeting was appointed on a committee to secure membership throughout this district (South Carolina). It is singular to note that the Good Samaritan Hospital was the only hospital represented from Columbia, S. C. She and the lamented Dr. W. C. Rhodes (her husband) having moved to Columbia to live, and seeing the need of a hospital they begun this much needy service for our group twenty years ago, and many times the ordeal or test was severe, and truly it can be said that "Mrs. Rhodes has been weighed in balances and has never been found wanting." Her success in this wonderful work was gained by unselfishness, grit, grin, courtesy, christianity brain, sympathy with no thought of the word "rest" being in our language, and having borne with such

heritage have been the means, with the assistance of creditable physicians of both races, have caused to return from the Good Samaritan Hospital many, yes many doubtful cases which were predicted for the Kingdom of God or some other place. Many fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, will attest my words for the saving of such lives and restoring them in the family tie have caused many to support and to train and educate their loved ones. Mrs. Rhodes is more wide awake than ever before and she leaves no stone unturned in keeping abreast with new things and new ideas confronting hospital conditions in promoting a patient's welfare. The lessons she learned at the National Hospital Association last week, and the manner in which she imparted it to the Hospital Board, was advisory and instructive, and she is worthy to emulate and imitate. The public should hear her and learn of her which such helpful instructions and lessons taken in will mean much for the saving of lives of our people who must come to hospitals.

It was Mrs. Rhode's intention to leave Newark, N. J., after the meeting was over and go to Chicago, Ill. for a much needed rest, but she was so much elated over the new things our colored hospitals were not getting that she and her affable son, (Dr. W. S. Rhodes) decided it was best to return to Columbia and put new things for patients' good in practice at once.

The Hospital Board was called together Wednesday evening for a conference and it proved to be a conference of thought and purpose for the good of the sick and afflicted. The Hospital Board regarded the valility of her presence as worth while in having been with such a group of doctors and nurses from every corner of this country, and we recommended her and other physicians of our staff as our standard bearers to the next National Association to represent the good old Good Samaritan Hospital which meets in 1930.

In our deliberations we were graced and greeted by such a wonderful body of physicians of our group; viz: our well known doctors C. E. Stephenson, J. G. Stuart, B. A. Everett, W. S. Rhodes, having large practices and Dr. Seibels Green who lately moved to our city, and who is regarded as one of the best physicians in our state, who wil give any and everyone he meets a smile I have known him for years as a physician and I recommend him for medical skill, courtesy, gentlemanly and pleasantness in any home. Get introduced

to Dr. Green for we gladly welcome him in our city and our homes.

The doctors above named so far compose the medical staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital—they having chosen Dr. B. A. Everett as their Chairman.

After the meeting was over we were invited into the dining room where fried chicken, mashed white potatoes, English peas, coffee and other nice things were served plentifully.

This meeting was the most enthusiastic and far reaching than any meeting ever held in this connection.

JOEL H. JACKSON.

South Carolina

Nurses - 1929

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 30 1929

Lincoln School Graduates 43 Nurses

Institution Plans Advanced Study Program, Nation- Wide in Scope

By Lester A. Walton

RECOGNIZING the important role of the trained Negro nurse in the solution of health problems within the group, the Lincoln School for Nurses, East 141st Street and

Southern Boulevard, has promulgated an advanced program of higher education which is Nation-wide in scope. Announcement of the institution's comprehensive plans was made by Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, representing the Board of Managers, at the dedication of the new building by Mayor Walker June 19. She said:

"In considering the future of Lincoln as a centre of higher education two factors are outstanding: first, the growing demand of its graduates as the health problems of the Negro population became more complex and urgent; second, the need on the part of the graduates themselves for positions of more responsibility that they may utilize their training to the utmost and also develop their own latent capacities for leadership among their people."

The new program contemplates operation with other movements organized to study and meet the needs of the Negro population and to make an intensive survey of Negro communities in the North to determine the demands for nursing service; to expand the school's activities by adding four months of public health training to include special work in dispensaries, bedside nursing in the homes of patients from wards and dispensaries, work in a communicable disease hospital, field work in the Social Service Department of Lincoln Hospital and Henry Street Settlement, which will be supplemented by a course at Teacher College.

Graduate courses are to be given in public health, surgical nursing, pediatrics, midwifery, contagious diseases and administration. Scholarships will be provided for a limited number. Lincoln also proposes to develop a national placement service for Negro nurses, beginning with its own graduates. An advisory service will be established to aid nurses in securing training, in improving living conditions in positions held after graduation, and in other problems incident to their profession.

New Building
Cost \$750,000
The new building recently dedicated was erected at a cost of \$750,000 from proceeds of the sale of hospital and other funds. By agreement with the city the school furnishes the nursing service for the hospital, the municipality paying for the maintenance of nurses. In the early history of the home when the hospital was first opened, the city sent all Negro patients to it. The aged pensioners did the nursing and were paid \$1 each monthly. Two wards of Lincoln Hospital are devoted to care of aged Negroes. There are twenty-six inmates. No more are being received.

Graduate Courses
Will Be Given

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Lincoln also proposes to develop a national placement service for Negro nurses, beginning with its own graduates. An advisory service will be established to aid nurses in securing training, in improving living conditions in positions held after graduation, and in other problems incident to their profession.

Of the sixty-odd accredited schools in the country conducted for the training of Negro nurses, Lincoln is the oldest, has the largest number of graduates and is generally regarded as the most outstanding. Since 1900, its date of opening, 450 young women have been graduated. Some have gone to Liberia, the West Indies and other foreign countries. Besides private and institutional nursing the graduates engage in teaching and public health work. Miss Marion J. Pettiford, Supervisor at the 136th Street Branch of the Henry Street Visiting Nurses, is an alumna of Lincoln.

Lincoln School for Nurses is the offspring of a non-sectarian home for aged Negroes started by a group of influential women in 1839. It was incorporated in 1845 as the Colored Home of the City of New York. The institution changed its name and location from time to time, taking on added functions, such as a hospital ward for children and a lying-in department. Various co-operative arrangements were made with the city.

In 1849, the home moved from 40th Street and Fourth Avenue to Avenue A, now occupied by the Rockefeller Institute. It took quarters in the present building of Lincoln Hospital in 1898.

At this time the regulations were changed to accommodate white patients. Heeding the big demand for better service, a training school for nurses was started. The first class to graduate was in 1900.

In June, 1925, the city bought the hospital, which became known as Lincoln Hospital. The Board of Managers retained the training school. The policy of the hospital to exclude young Negro physicians as internes was vigorously fought some years ago by local race leaders, but all efforts were unavailing. For fifteen years Mrs. Adah B. Thoms was Assistant Superintendent of the school and was succeeded by Miss Anna G. Patino. After serving two years Miss Patino resigned to accept another position. No member of her race succeeded her. Mrs. Thoms, probably the best known of Negro nurses, is conducting a placement bureau at No. 317 West 138th Street.

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consultant. On the roof is a large open-air solarium for recreation and rest. The sleeping and living rooms are furnished in a style equal to a woman's hotel of the better class. In the single rooms is running water. There is an abundance of light and air everywhere.

Each group of students or nurses is provided with a sitting room, kitchen and laundry accommodations. There is a large living room and entrance hall. The auditorium, equipped with stage for theatrical and musical entertainments, is on the ground floor, as are the library, study and board rooms. Scientific laboratories and general facilities for teaching are in a separate wing. The cafeteria and kitchen are in the basement. The designers have succeeded in their endeavors to do away with the "institutional atmosphere."

The building is connected by a covered walk with the grounds of Lincoln Hospital, now a large public institution for colored and white patients. Graduates take examinations under the New York State Board of Regents.

Diplomas Awarded

To 43 Graduates

Forty-three were awarded diplomas at this year's graduation at which Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, was principal speaker. Others on the program were Dr. William Schroeder Jr., Commissioner of Hospitals; Dr. Samuel Epstein, President of Lincoln Alumni, and Mrs. Armitage Whitman, Second Vice President. The medal for highest scholarship and all-round merit was awarded to Miss Enid Williams of No. 48 West 136th Street.

WINS MEDAL



Miss Enid Williams

With the dedication of the Lincoln School for Nurses by Mayor Walker last Thursday, a negro welfare institution, started back in 1839, passed through its final evolution from a refuge for runaway slaves to an important centre for negro nurses. Mayor Walker complimented the school on its importance in a sociological as well as medical way, and mentioned that its graduates might do more toward creating respect for their race than any

Somerset, Bermuda; Consuelo Clenden- ing, Massillon, O.; Lavinia E. Coul- bourne, Baltimore; Jennie B. Cox, New York; Winifred L. Ellis, Hartford; Dora T. Fisher, Boston; Dorothy Fletcher, Relay, Md.; Marion E. Har- grove, East Orange, N. J.; Marion C. Harris, Bridgeport; Madge I. Haynes, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Eleanor Hill, Orange, N. J.; Rachel A. Jennings, Nathalie, Va.; Bertha L. Johnson, Bal- timore; Alyce Jones, Hagerstown, Md.; Wilhelmina Lester, Kenbridge, Va.; Muriel Lee, Boston; Cornelia B. Lewis, Newport, R. I.; Vivian A. Moore, Win- throp, Mass.; Nena B. Mullings, Free- port, L. I.; May Murphy, Bay Side, L. I.; Virginia L. Odum, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Ivy G. Pearman, Devonshire, Bermuda; Catherine Plato, Hartford; Laura A. Richardson, Hartford; Cherith M. Scayle, New York; Noreen J. Slaughter, Kansas City, Kan.; Doris May Soares, Montego Bay, Jamaica, B. W. I.; Caro Adaline Spencer, Flatts, Bermuda; Dorothy M. Sheridan, Boston; Alma G. Shepherd, Baltimore; Olive M. Shuman, Ludowici, Ga.; Nora E. Thaxton, Dur- ham, N. C.; Erma I. Thompson, East Orange, N. J.; Helen E. Thomas, Cam- bridge, Mass.; Anna B. Vaughn, New York; Ruth Williams, New York; Ger- trude A. Wilson, Hartford; Grace E. Wares, Uniontown, Pa., and Ruth L. Webster, Kennett Square, Pa.

Among those actively interested in the Lincoln School for Nurses during its earlier period of development was Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, wife of the Secretary of State at Washington, who was one of the original sponsors of the movement to make it a worth-while institution.

Mrs. William B. Givens Jr. is Presi- dent of the Board of Directors, and Miss Jeannette Bullis is Executive Director. Other board members are Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Armitage Whitman, Mrs. Francis S. Crowell, Mrs. Landon K. Thorne, Miss Margaret Suckley, Mrs. Huntington Lyman, Mrs. G. W. Welsh, Mrs. Van S. Merle-Smith, Miss Clara Legg, Mrs. Paul Jones, Mrs. Alfred B. S. Olcott, Mrs. T. H. Terry, Mrs. Charles G. Taylor, Mrs. David McAlpin Pyle, Hon. James J. Walker, Dr. William Schroeder Jr., Miss Kath- erine Steel and the Rev. Harold S. Rambo.

DEMOCRAT JUN 22 1929 Mayor Dedicates Lincoln School For Negro Nurses

With the dedication of the Lin- coln School for Nurses by Mayor Walker last Thursday, a negro welfare institution, started back in 1839, passed through its final evo- lution from a refuge for runaway slaves to an important centre for negro nurses.

Mayor Walker complimented the school on its importance in a socio- logical as well as medical way, and mentioned that its graduates might do more toward creating respect for their race than any

other agency in the city.

Conversely, the Mayor criticized the backwardness of New York in its municipal hospital work, which, though very expensive, has not been as costly as it should have been due to urgent need of more extensive hospitalization.

Other speakers were Dr. Linsly R. Williams, director of the New York Academy of Medicine, and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, vice president of the board, and Mrs. William B. Given Jr. president of the board of managers, who pre- sided; Dr. Benjamin Trowbridge Tilton, for 25 years president of the board.

The other officers of the school are: Vice Presidents: Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. Armitage Whitman, Mrs. Francis S. Crowell. Treasurer — Mrs. Landon K. Thorne.

Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. Huntington Lyman.

Managers: Mrs. G. W. Welsh, Mrs. Van S. Merle-Smith, Miss Clara Legg, Mrs. Paul T. Jones, Mrs. Alfred V. S. Olcott, Mrs. Charles G. Taylor, Mrs. David McAlpin Pyle, Hon. James J. Walker, Dr. William Schroeder Jr., Mrs. Antonio Poinvert Jr.

NEW YORK HERALD

AUG 23 1929

Lincoln Hospital Extends Work for Negro Nurses

Graduate Courses and Place- ment Bureau Are Added

Graduate courses for Negro nurses and the first national placement bureau in the country for Negro members of that profession will be offered im- mediately by Lincoln Hospital, Concord Avenue and 141st Street, the Bronx, the annual convention of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses was told yesterday afternoon.

Affiliation of the Lincoln School with other organizations has been effected and a special course will be given at Teachers College, Columbia University, according to Miss Jeannette Bullis, executive director of the school. Field work in public health will be carried on in co-operation with the Henry Street Settlement and the social service department of Lincoln Hospital.

Hospital demonstrations at the after- noon session of the convention were given by Rita E. Miller, of Mercy Hos- pital, Philadelphia; A. Papino Glenn, of Freedman's Hospital, Washington, and Mabel C. Northcross, City Hospital, St. Louis. The morning meeting, held at the Y. W. C. A., 179 West 137th Street,

was directed by Miss Alma Scott, field secretary of the American Nurses' Association. On the program were Adah B. Thoms, Ruby Burke, Jeanette O. May and J. Ida Jiggetts, social service director of St. Mark's Church, Edgecombe Avenue and 136th Street.

From one graduate nurse in 1873, the number of Negro nurses has risen to 20,000 graduates in 1928. Miss Scott said, with 200,000 practicing nurses. The twenty-second annual convention closes today with a business meeting in the morning and a symposium on nursing education from 3 to 5 p. m. at the Henry Street Settlement administration building, 99 Park Avenue.

New York Nurses Into New

Home Costing \$750,000

New York City, (ANP)—The new building, costing a little less than \$750,000 of the Lincoln School for Nurses, was formally dedicated here Tuesday when Mayor James Walker delivered the principal address.

The building, which is located at Southern Boulevard and East 141st street, is completely equipped for the teaching of nurses and the school itself boasts of being the only such institution in the country for Negroes. There are other nurse training schools, but they are operated as branches of hospitals.

The Lincoln School for Nurses, is an outgrowth of the old Lincoln home for escaped slaves. At the present time there are 200 young women enrolled and the institution is doing work of a very creditable type.

Referring to the work being done by the institution, Mayor Walker said:

VISITOR



— Miss Jenette O. May —

The only Negro nurse holding a

bachelor of science degree as Miss Jenette O. May of Detroit, who was here on vacation several days last week. The degree was granted by a college in Battle Creek, Mich. This registered nurse has been for four months a member of the Detroit Department of Health. Prior to that time she was for several years with the Battle Creek Sanitarium.

NEW YORK HERALD

OCT 20 1929

The Colored Nurses

Aptitude for Their Calling Is Attested by a Former Resident of the South

To the New York Herald Tribune:

May I commend and comment upon your splendid editorial of Sunday, "The Colored Nurses." I have followed with interest the reports of the convention, drawn by the headlines and pleas of the colored nurses, especially. So perhaps it would be interesting for some to know the experience of one who has dealt with nurses, trained and practical, of both the white and black. In the first place, if any race has any native ability to a marked extent, the colored race has a wonderful ability for nursing. Perhaps it is their native calmness, their soft voices that are soothing to the patient, their common sense in keeping still when one is sick and for children, or in childbirth, their ability to sympathize without losing a sense of duty, where a white person might get too technical, too imbued with medical necessities; and a little letting alone or letting down of dignity is wholesome for the patient.

Until the Mississippi flood I had colored nurses in Mississippi for my children, and when we came to New York a year ago, people remarked at their calmness, un-nervous, un-tense manners. I lay that to the mild ways of their nurses, they are not so endowed now. The best baby of my three was my little son, who knew no other but a black mammy, a woman with good practical training, and still studying for her higher qualifications while putting three children through college at Tugaloo, Mississippi. My other two children had the best white trained nurses that any hospital could produce, and, no criticism of the white nurse, I believe the native ability of the black, combined with her scientific training, responsible for the difference in the training of the children.

About seven years ago in Mississippi, a philanthropic-minded man of means, fond of his colored servants and appreciative of their loyalty, left several thousand dollars in his will to the state Board of Health to be used as a

fund in the county health clinics, of which Mississippi can well be proud, for treatment of the new-born Negro baby's eyes, to prevent blindness. A survey was taken by every doctor in village, city, country and plantation, and no Negro baby was found blind from results of improper care at birth.

I offer this as the experience of one whose babies have been born and nursed in Mississippi and Louisiana, and who knows the worth of the trained and untrained Negro nurse. At Greenville, Miss., the worth of the Negro women in the hospital is outstanding, and I believe other places will produce the same results. The white people do everything in their power, financially and from a standpoint of encouragement to cultivate this phase of training for the Negro; other reports notwithstanding. There is much to be done, and the future of the trained Negro nurse holds great possibilities advantageous to both black and white.

FRANCES M. LIPP.

Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1929.